

AMERICAN RECORDER.

Vol. IV.

WASHINGTON, N. C. JANUARY 8, 1819—PUBLISHED BY JOHN M'WILLIAMS,

No. 189.

LAW OF THE UNION.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT making a partial appropriation for the military service of the United States, for the year one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, and to make good a deficit in the appropriation for holding treaties with the Indians.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and they are hereby, appropriated to the objects herein specified, to wit:

For subsistence of the army of the United States, two hundred thousand dollars.

For holding treaties with Indian tribes, being a deficit in the appropriations for that object in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, fifty thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said sums be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

December 16, 1818—Approved.

JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT concerning the Western District Court of Pennsylvania.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That no suit, action, plea, process, or proceeding, at law or in equity, which, on the twentieth day of April last, was depending and undetermined in the district or circuit court of the United States, for the district of Pennsylvania, and by law directed to be removed to the district court of the United States, for the western district of Pennsylvania, shall be discontinued or abated on account of the said court not having been opened and holden on the first Monday of June last, agreeably to the act of Congress passed on the twentieth day of April last; but that all such suits, actions, pleas, process, and proceedings, both at law and equity, shall be deemed, taken, and, to all intents and purposes, be held to be depending in the said district court for the western district of Pennsylvania, as fully and effectually, as if the said court had been opened and holden on the said first Monday of June last.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said court be, and is hereby, authorized and empowered, from time to time, to make all such rules and orders touching such suits, actions, pleas, process, and proceedings, at law and in equity, as they might or could have done, if said court had been opened and holden on the said first Monday of June.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That all suits, actions, pleas, process, and proceedings, aforesaid, which may be hereafter certified and transferred from the district or circuit court of the United States for the district of Pennsylvania, to the district court of the United States for the western district of Pennsylvania, shall, to all intents and purposes, be deemed and taken to be depending in the said court, on the said first Monday of June last, and the same proceedings may be had therein, as if the same had been on that day entered in the said court agreeably to the act of Congress aforesaid.

December 16, 1818.

(Signed as above.)

A LIST OF ACTS.

Passed at the late session of the General Assembly of N. Carolina.

ACTS OF A PUBLIC NATURE.

1. An act concerning the Supreme Court. [This act separates the Supreme from the Circuit Courts, and provides three Judges to preside in it at a salary of \$2500 a year.]

2. Supplemental to the act concerning the Supreme Court. [This act prescribes the duties of the Judges of the Supreme Court, provides for a Reporter and a publication of the Reports of the cases decided; it also fixes the compensation of the Circuit Judges at \$90 for every Court they attend.]

3. Laying duties on sales of merchandise at auction. [This act lays a duty of 2½ per cent on all such sales, excepting sales of the effects of deceased persons, &c.]

4. Concerning the trial of Slaves in capital cases. [Giving them the same privilege which is enjoyed by freemen of challenging Jurors, &c.]

5. To Change the compensation of the Attorney-General, Solicitor General and Solicitors of the State, in the Superior Courts, for their services in said Courts.

[Instead of an allowance for each Court, this act gives them, in all cases of conviction, for felonies \$10—for misdemeanors \$5.]

6. To extend the time for the registering of Grants, means Conveyances, Powers of Attorney, bills of sale and deeds of gift [for two years.]

7. To provide a Revenue for the payment of the civil list and contingent expenses of Government for the year 1819 [The tax on lands and polls is the same as last year. A tax of \$5000 is laid on the Branch Bank of the United States at Fayetteville. The Pedlars are taxed ten Dollars for each county in which they peddle; and a tax of 10 Dollars for every negro brought through the State for sale. No material change is made in the remainder of the act from what it was last year.]

8. For opening a communication between Roanoke and Pamlico Rivers. [The capital proposed to effect this object is \$150,000; of which the State is to take \$5,000.]

9. To vest in the Superior Courts of this State the exclusive power of emancipating slaves.

10. To authorise the cutting of a canal from the waters of Currituck Sound to North River, in Currituck county.

11. To amend the 2d section of an act passed at the last session of the General Assembly to revise and amend the laws respecting wrecks and wrecked property in this State.

12. To amend and explain the laws relative to Insolvent Debtors. [This act provides that where a debtor has been within prison bounds, and wishes to take the benefit of the Insolvent Act, he may go to prison for the length of time prescribed by law to enable him to do so.]

13. To amend an act passed in the year 1741, for regulating weights and measures. [All weights and measures to be adjusted before the 1st of May by the standard, and every two years thereafter.]

14. Concerning Solicitors of the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions. [Provides a fee of \$4 in cases of conviction, but no correction to fee.]

15. To prevent Negro Slaves selling spirituous liquors [on pain of 39 lashes.]

16. To amend an act passed in 1816, to clear out the logs, shoals and impediments in Tar River, and for other purposes. [It lays a tax on all vessels clearing out and entering the port of Washington, for this purpose.]

17. Concerning the Navigation of Broad river. Providing a capital stock of \$20,000.]

18. Directing the manner of taking and certifying affidavits in certain cases. [Clerks of Superior Courts and clerks and masters in equity to take and certify affidavits to be used in any of the courts.]

19. Concerning Constables. [They are to give bond with sureties on entering in to office in \$2000.]

20. To repeal so much of the fourth section of an act passed in 1814 concerning Divorce and Alimony, as requires the interference of the Legislature to ratify the judgment, sentence or decree of the Superior Court.

21. Fixing the sum hereafter to be paid to the State for vacant lands. [The price is raised from five to ten cents per acre.]

22. To amend an act passed in 1812 relative to the power of Courts of Equity in cases of Partition, and for other purposes. [Where lands are required for public purposes, a sale may be ordered.]

23. To amend an act passed in 1816, to compel retailers of spirituous liquors by the small measure to take a licence from the county courts and for other purposes.

24. In addition to the acts concerning public roads. [When earth cannot be got from either side of a causeway, it may be taken from adjoining land.]

25. Declaring the statute passed in the 21st year James I. to prevent the destroy ing or murdering of bastard children, to be no longer in force in this State.

26. To amend an act passed in 1816, concerning the Navigation of Tar River.

27. Authorising the Dismal Swamp Canal Company to open a navigable communication between the canal and the nearest navigable part of the North west River, and for other purposes. [This act is intended to co-operate with an act of the Virginia Legislature on the same subject.]

28. To repeal the 2d section of an act passed in 1816, making it the duty of Sheriffs to serve notices of the Clerks of Courts and Clerks and Masters in Equity, to parties concerned, to attend on the days of reference, to making up of reports, and

for other purposes. [The allowance of mileage is done away, and the same fees allowed as for arrests.]

29. To amend an act passed in 1818 for opening a communication between the Yadkin and Cape Fear Rivers. [This act appoints commissioners for receiving subscriptions.]

30. Concerning estates in lands, tenements and hereditaments, held for the life of any person. [Persons holding such estates may devise them by will, and if no will be made, and such estates come to the heir, they shall be chargeable as assets by descent.]

31. Giving further time to perfect titles to lands within this State. [Entries made since 1810 are allowed till Jan. 1821.]

32. To regulate the inspection of Slaves. [Forbidding any but free white persons from being inspectors.]

33. To incorporate a company to improve, clear out, and render navigable, Tranter's Creek, from its source to its junction with Ford Swamp.

34. To authorise the county courts in this State to direct the Sheriffs to sell any slaves who may be taken up as runaways and confined in jail, after a certain length of imprisonment, and of public notice.

35. To amend an act passed in 1816, concerning the navigation of Tar River. [Appointing commissioners to receive subscriptions for stock to the amount of 75,000 Dollars.]

36. To re enact and amend an act passed in 1813, to incorporate a Company to be called to Clubfoot and Harlow Creek Company.

ACTS OF A PRIVATE NATURE.

To amend an act passed in 1815, to incorporate a company to make a turnpike road from Pungo river in Hyde county, to the town of Plymouth in Washington county.

To increase the fees of Constables in certain counties therein mentioned.

To authorise the wardens of the poor to build a poor house in the county of Beaufort, to regulate the bearing the same, and for other purposes.

To establish a Turnpike Road, from Mattamuskeet Lake to the main public road on the east side of Pungo River, not more than one mile south of Woodstock Creek, in Hyde county.

To authorise John G. Blount of Beaufort, to make a road on his own land in Hyde county, from Rose Bay turnpike to the present settlement on Swan quarter, and to receive toll for passing the same.

For the government of the town of Plymouth, and for other purposes.

To establish Poor houses in the counties of Edgecomb, Martin and Washington.

To amend the Laws regulating the town of Newbern.

To alter the mode of election in Tyrrell County.

To authorise the county courts of Craven and Cumberland to appoint special Justices of the Peace and making compensation to such Justices for certain services.

Latest from England.

Boston, Dec. 24.

The ship Triton, Captain Hoicomb, arrived here yesterday in 48 days from Liverpool. By this vessel we have received from our correspondent London papers to the 1st November, inclusive—and are indebted to Mr. Topliff for Liverpool papers to the 2d—nearly a fortnight later than former advices. We have given as many extracts as our time and limits would permit.

The Triton brings despatches to the Secretary of State of the United States, containing the Treaty of Commerce, concluded by Mr. Rush and Mr. Gallatin with the British Commissioners.

The London Courier of October 23 contains the Commercial Treaty between this country and Sweden, negotiated by Mr. Russell.

The British army is to be reduced to 33,000 men. Orders have been issued to the recruiting parties in London, to suspend recruiting men until further orders.

The King of England has completed the 58th year of his reign, being two years longer than any monarch who ever before reigned in England. On the demise of the Queen, it is said to be the intention of the minister to propose to Parliament a greatly diminished establishment for the King at Windsor. The care of his Majesty to be confided to the Duke of York.

who is to have an additional allowance of his services.

From the London Observer of October 25.

Differences with America adjusted.—The matters, not in dispute exactly but in uncertainty, and which were left for arrangement between this country and America, at the conclusion of the late war, are said to have been, the greater number of them, happily settled by the commissioners appointed for that purpose on our part, and Mr. Gallatin on the other, before that gentleman quitted England. The boundary, which was left unsettled in the treaty at the end of the revolutionary war, is now accurately fixed. This, if true, is a great point. The right of fishing, and drying fish, on the coasts of Newfoundland, is clearly defined; and the terms of intercourse between our West India Islands and the vessels of the United States are specified and agreed on. These also are matters of considerable weight; but the greatest difficulty remains behind, and it is probable for this reason, that it is the greatest, that it so remains—the right of visitation, and the power of apprehending the seamen of each country, when found on board the ships of the other, is still unsettled.

London, Oct. 23.

TREATY WITH THE U. STATES.

We yesterday announced the departure of the American Minister, Mr. GALLATIN, for Paris.—The result of his negotiations with our Ministers, during his visit to London, has transpired. It is understood that he has concluded a treaty with the British Commissioners, by which all the chief points in negotiation with the U. States, were happily and satisfactorily adjusted. The boundary which has been in dispute ever since the treaty of the Earl of Shelburn, is now accurately fixed. An arrangement has taken place as to the American right of fishing on the shores of Newfoundland. Provisions are also agreed on for the intercourse of the vessels of the U. States with the British West Indies. And the only unsettled point is that the right of visitation and seizure of seamen found on board of the ships of either country during war. It is said that on this point Mr. Gallatin was to refer the proposition which had been made by the British Commissioners to his Government. The Treaty itself, we presume, will not be made public till the return of advices from America, but report states that the above is the substance. *Globe.*

LONDON, Nov. 1.

A REVOLUTIONARY EXPEDITION.

It is understood that Sir G. McGregor's expedition will receive a considerable accession of force from continental volunteers. He has chartered ten transports. It is rumored that they will rendezvous at Old Providence, off the Musquitos shore, where Com. Aury has already made a lodgment; and thence, that Sir G. will direct his future movements according to circumstances, so as either to open a direct communication with the Independents in the interior of New Grenada, or to produce an important diversion in their favor, by landing on the Isthmus of Darien. It is by some conjectured, that his ultimate views are not unconnected with the intended operations of Lord Cochrane in the Pacific. It is no longer a secret that his Lordship has proceeded to take the command of the independent naval force at Valparaiso, and it cannot be doubted that successful attacks upon the wealthy Spanish settlements to the Northward of that port are contemplated by that enterprising officer. Hence, it is not unlikely that a part of the force now on the eve of sailing, may be destined to penetrate across the Isthmus, and to be employed by his Lordship as a corps of disembarkation. Two of Sir G's transports left the river on Monday last. They had a considerable supply of arms on board. Large orders have been given for muskets to the Birmingham manufacturers.

Corn for sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale 200 barrels of Corn, in shipping order, for Cash. He will also sell or rent, the plantation at present occupied by Mr. John Bonner, a little below Washington.

GEO. WILSON

Durham's Creek, Dec. 11, 1818—41

Printing in general, neatly executed at this Office.

WASHINGTON, N. C. JAN. 8. 1819.

To Subscribers and others.

The Editor being desirous to close his business up to this time, earnestly requests all those indebted to him to make payment.

We purpose as soon as practicable to publish entire, for the information of our readers, the very able and justly admired State paper, from J. Q. Adams to M. Pizarro, on the invasion and occupation of Pensacola by the American hero, Andrew Jackson—this document should put to rest every thing like censure against this celebrated, but injured chief.

COMMUNICATION.

MR. EDITOR—I have lately seen a calculation from "JULIUS" stating 158,400 cubic feet of water to be expended on each craft passing to and from Tar river to the Roanoke.

If the cistern of a lock be 60 feet long and 20 feet wide, with a fall of 6 feet, which would be great enough in so level a country as this, (and would be much safer than a higher). Now in the above case, a craft would pass through the Canal out of one river into the other 22 times and return the same number of times, and would only expend 158,400 cubic feet in the whole; that is, forty four passages through the Canal with the above expenditure, altho' the locks ascend from one river and descend to the other.

Suppose the cistern of a lock to contain 6000 cubic feet and the craft draws 2000 cubic feet, and a number of these crafts descend through the above lock one after another, they will expend each (save the first and the last) 4000 cubic feet.—Now on the other hand, let them ascend in the same ratio, and each craft will expend 8000 cubic feet.

In a third case, one of these crafts can ascend and descend and only expend 4000 cubic feet, equal to 2000 cubic feet each time passing through.

causes no discharge of water, if the lock be in a situation to receive—then and in that case, there is only a deposit made for a return craft, when there will be a discharge; so that in ascending you make a deposit, and in descending a discharge—however, a craft entering a lock repels its bulk in water both in ascending and descending so that it may be said that 6000 cubic feet would be expended instead of 4000 in the above sketch.

CRITICUS.

Supreme Court.—The first term of our new Supreme Court will commence on Monday next. In future its terms will commence on the 20th of May and 20th of November, except either of the days fall on Sunday, and then the following day, and it is to sit until every cause prepared for trial shall be heard.

The Judges of the Superior Courts are to allot themselves one to each of the judicial Circuits, as they shall think fit, and shall not be the Governor of such allotment before the first of February next. But if no such allotment be made to the Governor before that time he is to make the allotment. The Judges may, from time to time, change their allotment, notifying the Governor thereof; and if in the opinion of the Governor the public interest shall require any change in their allotment, he may make it. The Secretary of State is to make public the allotment of the Judges in the Raleigh papers.—No Judge is to ride the same Circuit twice in succession. *Ral. Reg.*

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The newly established Agricultural Society of this State met again on Thursday the 1st inst. and resolved to offer Premiums for the best crops of Hay, Corn, Wheat and Cotton: for the first discovery of Plaster of Paris in this State; for the best Barn for an effectual cure for the common distemper amongst cattle, &c. A regular list of these Premiums will shortly be published by order of the Society.

At this meeting, G. W. Jeffreys, of Person county, and Dr. John M. Walker of Warren county, were added to the Committee of Correspondence. *Id.*

UNCHARTERED NOTES.

The Legislature of Georgia have passed an act, at their session just closed, prohibiting under severe penalties, all new issues of unchartered notes; those who

l come to the 1st of Nov. carry on their operations till January, 1820, subject to a tax of thirty one and a quarter cents on every hundred dollars; after which time they forfeit one thousand dollars for every day they do business, and may be compelled to pay two and a half per cent a month, if they do not pay their notes in cash when presented. *Id.*

The New York papers state that the Vice President and the Secretary of the Navy were to have left New York on the 38th instant, for the seat of government. *Nat. Int.*

It is said, that the Commercial Convention, recently signed by our Commissioners in London with those of the British government, has been received in this city, and was yesterday laid before the Senate, by the President, for their ratification or rejection. *Id.*

By a census of the population of Missouri territory, taken in obedience to an act of February 1st, 1817, it appears that the number of free white males in said territory is 19,218, exclusive of the Arkansas territory, from which there is no enumeration.

Extract of a letter from Jaquemel (Hayti) to a gentleman in Boston, dated Nov. 16.—"Perhaps the ports of this Republic were never so completely filled with American produce, the prices of which are reduced exceedingly low; in fact they are so fluctuating they cannot well be quoted; and coffee, from the rainy season, is very backward, and likely to open at about 50 sous."

We have conversed with several gentlemen from the late purchase of the Chickasaw Indians. They speak in raptures of the country. A considerable part of it affords a growth and soil very much like the best cotton lands in the Alabama territory. This fall being uncommonly dry, they were much surprised to see the springs and rivulets, as flush as they were. It is considered to be very well watered, and lies generally to advantage. If the holders of the large surveys to that district, will pursue a liberal policy, we have no doubt but in a few years, it will be as thickly settled as any part of the western country. Many are now moving to it with their families and stock. They will no doubt reap a rich reward in the knowledge they will acquire of good situations; and the sale of provisions.—The tide of emigration will set in that direction. *Clarion.*

GENERAL JACKSON.

Extract of a letter from Huntsville, Alabama Territory, Nov. 6.

Dear Sir—The people of the country have shewn their respect to Gen. Jackson, and their sense of his distinguished services, in a mode quite novel. Yesterday the old Hero bid for a section of land which was understood to be very valuable: when with one consent, the poor and the rich, the foreign speculator and the hardy cultivator of the ground remained silent and the land was knocked off to the general at \$3 per acre. EIGHTY THREE dollars per acre have been given for second rate land.

St. Louis, Nov. 15.

SINGULAR OCCURRENCE.

We have been favoured with the following extracts of a letter by a gentleman of this city, which he assures us he received from a friend whose veracity cannot be doubted.

Rock-Island, M. T. Oct. 5, 1818.

"An Indian trader named Pelham was here a few days ago with a Newfoundland dog.—A man named Jenkinson, also an Indian trader, had just been drowned.—Pelham directed the dog to dive; he instantly dived down and dragged up the body of poor Jenkinson. If this were all, it would be a common occurrence only, as it is well known that the Newfoundland dog is faithful and sagacious; but the affectionate animal had but just risen above the watery deep, when he again returned to it unbidden, and dragged up the body of another man, who proved to be the brother of the other, and instantly laid him by his side."

OF THE YELLOW STONE EXPEDITION.

Extract of a letter dated Martin Cantonment, 380 miles up the Missouri river, 2d Nov. 1818, from an officer of the Yellow Stone river expedition to a gentleman in St. Louis.

"After a very fatiguing and arduous march of nearly sixty days, we arrived at this place a few days ago, and took up our winter quarters on an island called 'Isle de Vaches' or Cow Island; and immediately commenced building our fort, which is progressing rapidly; I think it the best situation we could find between this and the mouth of the river.

"We have passed through a country which is not surpassed in fertility of soil

and water courses by any in the world. Our force has been compelled thus far (excepting little intermediate fillings) by the Cordillera but owing to the rapidity of the current and the numerous sandbars, sawyers, planers and ripples, we were not enabled to make more than 9 miles per day on an average. It is a source of much astonishment to me, that we have not met with some serious accident; but on the contrary, we have experienced none of any importance. Our force consists of about 347, men, including officers. Col. Chambers having been ordered to take command of the 9th military department, this command devolved on Capt. Martin, who I think, well qualified to conduct an expedition of this kind. As soon as the ice breaks in the spring it is expected we will again resume our slow and arduous march for our destination, the mouth of Yellow Stone river. It is, however, my opinion, we will not reach it with our present force and the unfavorable prospects attending it. At least one third of the men's term of enlistment will expire before the march can possibly be performed; and the remainder are of such a description as will never answer the purpose. I expect in the spring, when the grass has attained a height sufficient for their protection, the Indians will begin to ask us where we are going, and our business, for you may rest assured, they will never fold their arms and tamely submit to our sending an armed force at a point so far in the heart of their country, when they are backed and constantly urged on by the British fur companies, on the Assinaboin and Red rivers. We apprehend more danger from the Sioux and Ricarrees, than any other nations. My opinions on this subject may be groundless; time alone will determine the fact."

Enquirer.

AUGUSTA, Dec. 24.

A gentleman of this city, who left Pensacola the 6th inst. informs us that 500 Spanish troops destined to garrison that place were momentarily expected from the Havana. A number of strange sail had been reported off the Bay, and were supposed by some to be Patriot privateers, waiting to intercept the transports in which the above force had embarked.

Large purchases of real estate in and about Pensacola had been made by many of our citizens, under the impression that the Floridas were ceded to the U. States. As none but subjects can legally hold a freehold under the Spanish government, great losses will no doubt be sustained by such persons as have ventured in this premature speculation.

Our informant adds, that the report of Governor Misot and garrison being captured by Patriot cruizers after their embarkation from Pensacola for Havana, was confirmed. They were carried to a rendezvous of the patriots, south of Campeachy, where after being detained a short time, they were conditionally released, and have since arrived at Havana.

Chronicle.

St. Louis, Nov. 27.

A report was current here a few days ago, that the troops composing the expedition, bound to the Yellow Stone river, were fired on by the Kansas Indians. We are happy to learn that the report is without foundation it appears that a young man, who left the party, bound to St. Louis, was hailed by some straggling Indians, and fired on, because he would not obey their order to pull to shore.

Gazette.

A LARGE BONE.

Was found in October, in Finley township Washington county Pa. while digging a mill pit, at the depth of seven feet under ground, an uncommon large Bone, about five feet in length and between six and seven feet in diameter, in a decayed state. This bone appears to have been considerably longer, as it had no signs of a joint at either of its ends; it appears as if it had been cut or sawed off at each end. From the nature of the earth, there is no indication that ever the channel of the creek passed along where the bone lay. I leave a solution to those who are more acquainted with the gigantic race of either the human or brute creation.

Reporter.

From the Boston Gazette, Dec. 21.

COLONEL FRUMBULL'S PAINTING. This splendid painting has been removed from Faneuil Hall, to the regret we fear, of many of our citizens, though thousands have availed themselves of the opportunity of viewing it. It is to be put up in the hall of Congress during the month of January; and, in the interim, may probably be exhibited at Philadelphia for a week or two. The receipts, for the three weeks in which it has been exhibited in Faneuil Hall, are as follows:

First week,	633 00
Second week,	339 75
Third week,	728 50

Total, \$1701 25

From the National Intelligencer.

AMERICAN MILITIA.

The present defective state of our militia is principally owing to causes over which our legislatures have a complete control.

In the principles of enrolment, as at present established, are such as prove unsatisfactory with the great body of the people wherever the performance of militia duty is much attended to. The complaint is not against the weight of the duty, but the general exemption of those from its burthen who are most highly interested in the public defence. Persons holding public offices are not only universally exempted from personal service in the militia, but also from the payment of an equivalent—while farmers, mechanics, and the laboring part of the community generally, are subjected to the payment of fines whenever the performance of their other duties prevents their attendance on military ones. It appears to such men to be at least as equitable that those who are in general possessed of more property than themselves, and who hold public offices with salaries annexed, some of which are very lucrative, should be required to furnish their equivalent for the performance of militia duty, as that those who depend for a subsistence upon their manual and less profitable labors, should have to do it. When war commences, the case becomes still more aggravated. The laboring community, and those who are least able to bear the additional sacrifices which are then required of the militia, are called upon to sustain them wholly. The farmer and the mechanic with their children and apprentices, are then subjected to a draft, while the gentleman of property, holding a public office, and his children who are at college are totally exempted from it; they have neither to stand a draft for the common defence, nor in any way have to contribute an equivalent. Sentiments of dissatisfaction, in regard to these points, prevail generally in those states where the militia is best disciplined, where the militia laws are most enforced, and their inequality (of course) is most noticed—they produce disgust and resentment, and tend, in no small degree, to paralyze the spirit of the men. The remedy for the evil is easy. Justice and policy equally require that it should be applied. Let every free, able bodied white male citizen, within the prescribed age, be enrolled without exception, (EXCLUDING ALL PERSONS OF INFAMOUS CHARACTER) let those persons the performance of whose services is incompatible with their performance of militia duty, be required to pay the same amount of fines and penalties as are required of those who are now subject to the performance of militia duties, and the cure will be effected. Stage drivers, ferrymen, pilots, and mariners actually employed, to offer their employment in excuse for their non-appearance, &c. as before, because their exemption causes no dissatisfaction, their wages being generally less than their fines.

The general exemption of persons in honorable stations, and the enrolment of every individual, however infamous his character, produces an impression of degradation in regard to our militia, which is extremely injurious to it. It should not be suffered to exist. The influence which sentiments of self-respect have over the actions of men and of corps, is too well known to require proof. A consciousness of superiority in the highest degree contributed greatly to the irresistible energy of the Spartans and ancient Grecians. Every good commander endeavors to excite it in his men—and our legislators, if they wish to have an efficient militia, must not neglect it.

Every respectable individual should be enrolled—every person of infamous character should be excluded from the American militia.

AN AMERICAN.

Congress of the U. States.

From the National Intelligencer.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, DEC. 28.

Mr. Williams of N. C. from the committee of claims, to whom was recommitteed the bill for the relief of Thaddeus Mahew, made a detailed report on the case of the said Mahew, which was ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

A message was received from the President of the United States, by Mr. J. J. Montros, his private secretary, transmitting in compliance with a resolution of this House of the 15th inst. a report of such further correspondence and proceedings, in relation to our affairs with Spain, as it should not be inconsistent with the public interest to divulge. The message, report and documents accompanying it, comprising a volume of about 360 pages, were ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

Mr. Robinson of Ky. from the committee on military affairs, made a report on the petition of Gen. Robert Swartwout, accompanied by a bill for his relief; also from the same committee, a report and bill for the relief of Ezra Chittenden, from the

...the committee, a bill supplementary to the act providing for cases of lost military land warrants and discharges; which bills were twice read and committed.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, of Ky. it was Resolved, That the committee on post offices and post roads be instructed to enquire into the expediency of authorizing the Postmaster General to contract for the transportation of the mail by steam boats, or otherwise, on navigable waters, in the same manner that he is authorized to contract for the transportation of the mail by land.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting copies of instructions given by the Secretary of the Treasury, under the 8th section of the act of the 21st April 1806, to the several boards of land commissioners in the state of Louisiana, and territory of Missouri, tendered in obedience to a resolution of this House of the 17th instant; which was ordered to lie on the table.

The Speaker also laid before the House a letter from Thomas Dunn, the Sergeant at Arms of this House, stating that John Anderson has instituted a suit against him on a charge of false imprisonment. In consequence of his having arrested and held in custody the said Anderson, under an order of the House; which letter was referred to the Judiciary committee.

On motion of Mr. Taylor, the committee on pensions were instructed to enquire into the expediency of placing John Pettit on the pension list.

On motion of Mr. Tallmadge, it was Resolved, That the committee on the Judiciary committee be instructed to enquire into the expediency of providing by law for the appointment by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, of the Clerks of the several district courts of the United States, and also to require from them greater security for the performance of their duties.

On motion of Mr. New, the committee on the Post Office and Roads were instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a post road from Princeton, by Bellford, to Madisonville, in Kentucky.

On motion of Mr. Holmes, the same committee were instructed to enquire into the expediency of increasing the compensation of the Post Master at Kennebunk in the District of Maine.

On motion of Mr. McLean, of Illinois, the same committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a post road from Vincennes, in Indiana, to Palestine, Illinois, and from Edwardsville, in Illinois, to St. Charles, in Missouri.

And the House adjourned.

MARRIED.

In Middleton, Monmouth county, (N. J.) Gaffer Thomas Tilton, in the 75th year of his age, to Miss Mary Lucy, in her 13th year. She is the daughter of Thomas Tilton's former wife, so that this husband and wife were at least half grand father and half grand daughter.

At the same time, Mr. John Lucan, the brother of the infant bride, to his half aunt, Mrs. Katy Chinn, widow, daughter of Thomas Tilton, bridegroom.

Query—If both the above pairs should be blessed with issue, how would genealogical readers rank them in the degree of affinity?

Port of Washington.

ENTERED.

3 Schr. Fox, Brackett, Boston
4 Schr. Eagle Russell, N York
7 Schr. Patty Holland, Neale, Pointe Petre, Guadalupe
8 Schr. Andrew Jackson, Pugh, Baltimore
9 Sloop Cashier, Hallock, N. York

CLEARED.

2 Schr. Decatur, Hinks, N York
3 Schr. William & Mary, Gray, Bermuda
3 Schr. Charles Hays, Best, N. York

The following list of American vessels, was politely furnished us by Capt. Neale, of the schr. Patty Holland, just arrived from Guadalupe, which place he left on the 9th Dec ult.

Brigs, Confidence, Durell, Boston uncertain; Fame, Gardner, Portland 25 days; Balinda, Eldridge, Kennebunk, in 25 days; Lydia, Dennis, Newburyport, uncertain; Ann Maria, Patten, Bath, uncertain; Frederick, Clark N. Y. in 15 or 20 days; Somers, Whitten, Boston, in 40 days; Agiles, Harwood, Bath, uncertain; Sally, Clark, Wilmington, N. C. bound to Charleston, S. C.; Rollow, Hooper, Marblehead, sailed same day for a market.

Schooners, Lady Brooks, Tuck, Newburyport, 15 or 20 days; Frances, Harrow, Charleston, uncertain; Sarah Ann, Stone, Newbern, N. C. in a few days; Industry, Easton Newport R. I. in 12 days for St. Eustatia; Industry, Jenkins, Newbern, N. C. uncertain; Griffin, New York, in 10 days; Robert Lenox, Rumby, Newbern, N. E. in 35 days.

New Advertisements.

A DIVIDEND of four and eight eighths per cent, on the Capital Stock of the Washington Toll Bridge Company, has been declared for the half year ending the 31st ult. and will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on application to the Subscriber.

RICHARD GRIST, Sec'y & Treas'r.
January 8, 1819—3w189

For Sale cheap for Cash.

400 bushels Liverpool Salt,
800 do. Turk's Island do.
6 hnds Molasses,
8 bbls Sugar,
1000 lbs Coffee,
2 Jersey Waggon, with Harness,
20 kegs Mackerels,
30 casks Cheese,
50 casks Stone Lime,
2 bbls Pork and 2 do Beef,
30 Grind Stones,
6 chests of Teas,
4 kegs of Gun Powder,
7 bags Short,
4 reams Wrapping Paper,
1 box negro Shoes,
A quantity of Cod Fish
Trunks of ladies Morocco Shoes
1 do gentlemen's fine Hat,
Chair Whips and Cowbells,
Shoeblacking.

N. J. OLIVER

Washington, Jan. 8, 1819—2w189

MILLINERY.

MRS. SPELLINGS respectfully informs the Ladies of Washington and vicinity, that she has established her MILLINERY at the Store heretofore occupied by Mr. P. Demill, where she will be happy to furnish every article in her line:

Bonnets of Silk & Straw
and be constantly supplied or made to any pattern—Also, CAPS, MANTLES and FEMISES, at the shortest notice. She flatters herself in being able to give entire satisfaction having acquired a competent knowledge of her business.

office

ALL persons are hereby forbidden from hunting on my lands, with either dog or gun, or in any wise trespassing thereon—as I am determined to prosecute all who may hereafter be found so offending.

GEORGE FARRIS.

Beaufort county Jan. 8, 1819—3w189

List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post Office, Washington, N. C. January 1, 1819

B.
James Butler, John Y. Bonner, Miss Bonner, Richard Bonner, George Bowers, John Battison.

C.
Miles Chancey, Simeon Cruthers, William Clark, John Cox, Samuel Carey, Geo. H. Congleton 3, John Clum, Samuel Collins.

D.
Robert Davison 2, Nemah Diveon.

E.
Samuel B. Evans, James Eborn.

G.
Corham & Jones 2, Widow Gardner, Rachel Ginn.

H.
Thomas Hagthorpe 2, Mansfield Hill John Hopkins 3, Colken Hudonour, Jane Hodges.

J.
Thomas Johnson, Hinton James, James Jasper, Samuel James, Walter Jones.

L.
Edah Lanair, William Larrasy 3, Henry Lowndes, Samuel Lawton.

M.
Sally Magimsey 2, Moses Mordecai, Hern Marton.

N.
Wallace Nelson 2, Capt. Neal.

O.
Mrs. Ovis, Owen Owens.

P.
Betsy Price, Solomon Paints, Francis Rider, John H. Read.

S.
Rebecca Spruil, Jesse Swanner, Hose Smith, Windfield P. Shute, Scott Spears.

V.
Thomas Vickery.

W.
Agnes Williams, Seth Wilson, Jordan Walker, Dorcas Wallace, Penelope White 2, Mary Williams, Charles Wallis, James Wallace, George Wilson.

JAMES AVENT, P. M.

721—3w189

Notice.

ALL persons that have placed in my hands as Constable, papers to collect or return, are requested to call on me, pay the costs that have accrued on them, and take them, as I no longer serve in that capacity.

MERCER CHERRY.

Jan. 1, 1819.

if 188

Advertisement.

THE subscriber being disposed to remove to the Mississippi State shortly, informs the public that he no longer continues the business of Shoe and Boot Making in this place, but that it will be continued under the firm of Messrs. Keen & Rew, who in his opinion are not only competent, but perfectly disposed to do all persons ample justice who may favor them with their custom. He requests those indebted to him, to make immediate payment, and those having claims against him are requested to arrange them for settlement and present them. He also, offers for sale his lands in Pitt county, lying on Grindall creek, on the upper road that leads from Washington to Tarborough about ten miles from Greenville; there is about 150,000 corn hills in cultivation. On the land is an apple orchard, sufficient to produce 5 bbls. of Brandy, and a peach orchard sufficient to make 2 bbls of do. This tract is not inferior to any on the creek—A further description will be given to any person desirous of purchasing on application to GEO. BOWERS.

P. S Young Negroes will be taken in payment.

Washington, Jan. 7, 1819—4w189

A tray are

CAME to my house about the 5th Sep. last and still remains in my possession. Her colour is a dark bay—she is about twelve hands high, apparently 10 or 12 years old; has a black main and tail, and a little white about her right foot. The owner is desired to come, pay charges and take her away.

JESSE GODLEY.

Chocowinity, 9th Dec. 1818 4w 189

Was committed

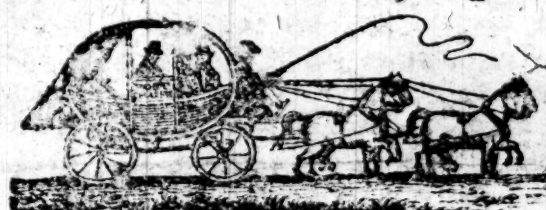
TO the jail of this county on the 31st ult a negro man named LEVI.

He is about 30 years old; 6 feet high; thin built; dark complexioned; & says he belongs to the Cape Fear Navigation Company. The owner or owners are requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

A GRIST, Shff

January 8, 1819—1f 189

North Carolina Stages



NEW LINES.

THE Subscriber has the pleasure of informing the public, that he in conjunction with Capt. Wm. Scout of Raleigh, has established a

NEW LINE OF STAGES

from this place through to Raleigh; to run through in two days, twice a week—Leave Mr. Lewis Leroy's Hotel every Tuesday and Saturday at 6 A. M. and arrive in Raleigh (by way of Tarborough) on Sundays and Wednesdays by 7 P. M.—Leave Raleigh on Saturdays and Tuesdays at 4 A. M. and arrive at Washington on Sundays and Wednesdays by 4 P. M.

—

ALSO,

A REGULAR

LINE OF STAGES

In conjunction with the Edenton and Plymouth Steam Boat; runs twice a week between Plymouth and Newbern—Leaves Plymouth on Sundays and Wednesdays at 8 A. M. and arrives at Newbern (through this place) on Mondays and Thursdays by 9 A. M.—Leaves Newbern at 12, same days, and arrives at Plymouth by 4 P. M. on Tuesdays and Saturdays.

These Lines are supplied with active Horses, careful Drivers, good Public Houses, Smooth Roads, and are driven in day time—with such accommodations the Proprietors hope to render comfortable all who travel these routes. The Tarborough Rout commences on Tuesday, Jan. 5th, 1819.

Washington, Dec. 30, 1818. if 188

The Editors of the Charleston Times; Norfolk Herald; Baltimore Patriot, (for the City); Petersburg Intelligencer; and (L & T's) N. Y. Gazette, will please publish the above once a week for three months, and send their accounts to this Office for collection.

Notice

THAT on the 4th day of January next, at the Court House in Washington, will be leased for a term of seven years, the Parish Land, situated on Blount's creek. By Order of the Wardens of the Poor.

The Leasing of the above Land is postponed until Saturday the 16th inst.

WM. WORSLEY.

Washington, Dec. 9, 1818; 14J. 188

For Mobile.

THE Sloop *REPOUTAN* will sail from this to the town of Mobile, on or about the 1st day of February next, provided no accident happens to her on her present voyage. Should she not be here in time, a good vessel will be procured in her place for that purpose. For Passage only, having her freight all engaged—Apply to

D KING.

Jan. 1, 1819.

if 188

Removal.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public in general that he has removed his Shop next door to Capt. Gallagher's Tavern and opposite the store formerly occupied by Mr. Peter Demill, where he will constantly attend, unless upon professional duty.

Those who have open accounts with him, are requested to close them by Note or Cash, otherwise judgments will be taken indiscriminately against those who disregard the condition above solicited.

J. W. GUTHRIE.

Jan. 1, 1819

if 188

Negroes to be hired.

WILL be hired out on the 12th day of January next, at the Court House in Washington, the Negroes owned by Willie A. Blount. Terms made known at the time the Negroes are hired.

WM. A. BLOUNT, Guardian.

Dec. 31, 1818.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

WHEREAS, by an act of Congress passed on the 17th February, 1818 entitled "an act making provisions for the establishment of additional Land Offices in the territory of Missouri," the President of the United States is authorized to direct the public lands, which have been surveyed in the said territory, to be offered for sale:

Therefore I, JAMES MONROE, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales for the disposal (agreeably to law) of certain lands in the territory of Missouri, shall be held in Franklin, in said territory, viz:

On the first Monday in January next for the sale of Townships No. 26 to 32 inclusive and fractional townships in range 19 skip 53

48 to 52 and 20
fractional township 52

On the first Monday in March next, for the sale of

Townships 48 to 55 inclusive in ranges 24 & 25

48 to 50 26 & 27

On the first Monday in May next, for the sale of

Townships 51 to 54 inclusive in ranges 11 & 12

61 to 55 13

53 to 56 14 & 16

excepting the land which have been, or may be reserved by law for the support of schools, and for other purposes.

Each sale shall continue as long as may be necessary to offer the lands for sale, and no longer, and the lands shall be offered in regular numerical order.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, this 17th day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President:

JOSIAH MCGS,

Commissioner of the General Land Office
July 22—1may

Ladies' Bootees.

THE Subscriber has just received an assortment of Ladies' black Morocco BOOTEES, full trimmed; and a few first quality Kid walking and dress SHOES, with military heels.

J. WHEELER, Jr.

Jan. 1, 1819.

For Sale or Rent,

THE Brick Tavern, now occupied by Mrs. Ransom.

Apply to

J. SINGLETARY.

Dec. 4, 1818—1f 185.

THE FOLLOWING

BLANKS

are kept constantly on hand, and for sale at a Printing Office.

Powers of Attorney; Bills of Lading, neatly printed in the Letter form; common do. Sheriff's Bills of Sale and Deeds; Deeds of Conveyance from one individual to another; Coasting Manifests; Bills of Sale for vessel; (Registered and Enrolled); Attachment & Bonds, Warrant; Saamen's Articles, &c.

POETRY.

From the Albany Gazette.

Messrs. Editors.—If you think the two fast stanzas, which are here added to the deservedly popular song of "Sandy and Jenny," have improved the proper spirit of Sandy, which has sometimes been considered rather tame, you will oblige a customer by suffering the whole to appear in your paper.

SANDY AND JENNY.

SANDY.
Come, come, bonny lassie, cry'd Sandy,
While mither's a spinning, and father's
The folk are at work, and the bairs are at
And we will be married, dear Jenny, to
day.

JENNY.
Stay, stay, bonny laddie, I answer'd with
speed,
I win'na, I win'na go with you indeed;
Beside, should I do so, what would the
folk say?
O, we cannot marry, dear Sandy, to day.

SANDY.
List, list, cry'd he, lassie, and mind what
you do,
Baith Peggy and Patty I gave up for you;
Beside a full twelvemonth we've trifled a-
way,
And one or the other I'll marry to day.

JENNY.
Fie! fie! bonny laddie, reply'd I again,
When Peggy you kiss'd, t'other day on
the plain;
Beside a new ribbon does Patty display,
So we can'na marry, dear Sandy, to day.

SANDY.
Then, then, a good gye, bonny lassie, says
he,
Baith Peggy and Patty are waiting for me;
The kirk is hard by, and the bells call a-
way,
And Peggy or Patty I'll marry to day.

JENNY.
Stop, stop, bonny laddie, said I, with a
smile,
For know I was jesting indeed all the
while;
Let Peggy gy spin, and send Patty away,
And we will be married, dear Sandy, to
day.

SANDY.
No, no, bonny lassie, I've changed my
mind,
I can find those more fair—I can them
more kind;
For I ne'er can thrice bow, and I ne'er
can thrice say,
My dear little Jenny, will you marry to
day.

JENNY.
Then gang awa' pleasure, then mirth gang
along,
Thou'st broken my heart, yet thou ha' na'
done wrong;
But indeed should a laddie thus e'er again
pray,
I never will answer, "we will na' to day."

HOPE.

Celestial Hope! with pow'r divine,
Come make this lonely bosom thine;
Thy silken banners, o'er my soul
Expand, and reign, with sweet control,
Obed thy soft influence in my breast,
And lull my aching heart to rest.
Bid fancy brighter scenes display,
And chase the gloomy clouds away,
When press'd by fate's relentless storm
And cares obscure life's early morn,
Thy beams the dreary prospect cheer,
And smiles supplant the falling tears.
Then come, bright messenger of peace,
Dispel each fear, bid sorrow cease,
And from thy radiant source impart
One gleam of joy to this sad heart.

ELIZA.

"When Winter's chilling blast arrives,
'Tis then the lady select their wives;
For this, I'm told, they give their rea-
son,
It helps to moderate the season."

On the Circassian Women.

History, travellers and romances, have
said nothing of the beauty of the Circassian
women, which is not below the truth.
Beauty has been considered as an imagin-
ary being, a thing of invention; and to jus-
tify this extravagant idea it has been allego-
rized, that what is beautiful to the eyes of one
people is not so to those of another; that
a Chinese beauty would have no charms in
France or England; and, in like manner,
that a French or English beauty would
have no attractions in the eyes of a Chi-
nese. But the beauty of the Circassian
woman is a sufficient answer to this rea-
soning, since they are acknowledged to be
beautiful by all nations. They are every-
where sought after, and are the ornament
of all the seraglios of Asia, Africa, and
Europe, because they possess that pleasing
union of features, that proportion of all the
parts of the body, that splendor, those bril-
liant tints, that whole which cannot be de-

fined but exists, and necessarily constitutes
beauty, since all men render it homage.

It is only in this point of view that the
inhabitants of Circassia (a country between
the Caspian and the Black Seas) deserve
the attention of the observing trav-
eller. It will easily be conceived that a
nation which considers woman as a mer-
chandise can never make her a companion
nor consider marriage as a sacred and in-
dissoluble union. We find accordingly
that the Circassians have many wives,
whom they change at pleasure; but the
first wife always has a superiority over the
others, which nothing can take away, and
which she retains till death.

The first wife, who is usually married
when extremely young, is purchased like
the rest in the public markets, where an
innumerable multitude of women are ex-
posed to sale, habited in the manner,
which is judged most likely to excite the
desires of the buyer. No inquiry is made
with respect to whence the woman who is
purchased was brought; and if the names
of her parents are asked, it is also to as-
certain whether she derives her birth from
a flock of pure and acknowledged beauty.
The usual price of a beautiful Circassian
female is from eight to ten thousand piast-
res.

Women being the principal of com-
merce in Circassia, every thing in their
education and habitual life has for its ob-
ject to preserve their beauty, and facilitate
its development.

All domestic occupations are abandoned
to the slaves, and women are solely em-
ployed with the arm of the toilet and the
means of pleasing.—They make it a par-
ticular study to modulate their voice in
soft and melodious tones, and to display
grace and elegance in every motion. Their
habitations are intermingled with gardens
and form small villages very near to each
other, and consisting of about twenty house-
holds each. In the middle of these villages
is a strongly fortified tower in which, in
case of invasion, they shut the women and
the riches of the country. These
towers, as well as all the houses, are built
of wood, decorated with great art, and fur-
nished with taste.

The dress of the Circassian men is a
mixture of the Greek and Turkish habits.
It consists of a pair of wide pantaloons,
buckskins, a close bodice fastened with a
girdle, a kind of domino with open sleeves,
and a cap or turban not very high, broad
at top, and narrow at bottom. They shave
their beards, leaving very long mousta-
chios.

The dress of the Circassian women is
more simple and pleasing. It consists of
pantaloons, a bodice, and a long robe in
the Armenian taste, or a large turreted pe-
lisse. From the cap or bonnet, of the
shape of a sugar loaf, hangs a veil. This
bonnet is richly ornamented with pearls.
The dress is never sold with the woman
unless agreed for separately. The Circas-
sian women, however, like the European,
wear under all, a linen garment which they
change every day, and this garment the
seller is obliged to give with the woman to
the purchaser. In this state he delivers
his merchandise.

Sad effects of Following the Fashion.

During the last high winds, a lady with
a fashionable bonnet, which spread so
wide in front, as to answer all the purposes
of a sail, in arresting the wind, was blown
from a neighboring village to where—no
one knows whither, to the infinite sorrow
of her husband; and at the same period a
young buck in the vicinity, had his large
Wellington pantaloons so filled with wind,
as to answer every purpose of a balloon, &
is supposed to have followed the lady in
her aerial excursions.—The husband's hat
at the same time was seen to rise, but on
examination it was found to proceed from
certain protuberances on the forehead.

Independent Balance.

HARD TIMES.

A certain writer, speaking of the hard-
ness of the times, says—It is hard to get a
good wife—hard to get a good husband—
hard to live single—and exceedingly hard
to get good markets and money.

HUNTING.

From the Settler.

On Friday the 4th inst. about 700 men
of the neighboring townships, in Luzerne
co. Pa. formed a hunting party. The sig-
nal for proceeding was given on French-
town Mountain, which was answered by all
the horns of the hunters, comprising a cir-
cuit of 40 miles, in the space of 15 min-
utes. The hunters then progressed to-
wards a centre in Wysox township: shoot-
ing and driving the game before them,
until the circle became too small to use
guns with safety; the animals were then
attacked with bayonets fixed on poles,
clubs, pitch forks, &c. with such success
that nearly 400 Deer, 5 Bears, 9 Wolves,
and 11 Foxes were killed. It was calcu-
lated that 500 Deer, 10 bears and 20
wolves, escaped, together with a great num-
ber of smaller animals. The expedition

was attended with many circumstances
highly interesting to hunter, and closed as
usual with great mirth.

Congress of the U States.

From the National Intelligencer.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, DEC. 21.

Mr. Campbell, from a select committee,
reported a bill to provide for taking the
fourth census or enumeration of the inhab-
itants of the United States; which was
twice read and committed.

Mr. Robertson, from the select commit-
tee appointed on that subject, reported a
bill establishing a separate territorial gov-
ernment for the southern part of the ter-
ritory of Missouri; which was twice read
and committed.

Mr. Johnson, of Ky. from the military
committee, reported a bill "concerning
the Military Establishment of the United
States." [This bill proposed a modifica-
tion of parts of the Staff of the Army,
without reducing it.]

The bill was twice read and committed.
The bill from the Senate to extend the
laws of the United States within the state
of Illinois, was twice read and commit-
ted.

The House resolved itself into a com-
mittee of the whole, on the bill making
appropriations for the support of the Na-
vy of the United States for the year 1819.

The bill was reported to the house, and
ordered to be engrossed for a third read-
ing.

The house then resolved itself into a
committee of the whole, on the bill for the
relief of Renner and Heath.—The claim of
the petitioners in this case, is for the de-
struction of their rope walk and its contents
in consequence of the walk having been
employed in the manufacture of cordage
for the United States, and in consequence
of the carts and boats employed for the
removal of their property having been
pressed by officers of the United States.
The committee of claims report a bill for
the payment of 19,803 dollars, for the
amount of cordage destroyed; rejecting
the claim for payment for the building
burnt by the enemy.

Mr. Williams, of N. C. opposed, at con-
siderable length, the principle of the bill,
and moved to strike out the first section;
which motion was opposed by Mr. McCoy
another member of the committee of
claims, and decided in the negative.

The bill was then reported to the house,
and ordered to be engrossed for a third
reading.

TUESDAY, DEC. 22.

Mr. Smith, of Md. from the committee
of Ways and Means, reported a bill mak-
ing appropriations for the military serv-
ices of the United States during the year
1819; and a bill for the relief of William
Coffin and others; which were twice read
and committed.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, of Ky. the
committee of the whole were discharged
from the further consideration of the bill
authorizing the people of Michigan terri-
tory to elect a delegate to Congress, and
the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a
third reading.

The engrossed bill making appropri-
ations for the naval service of the United
States for the year 1819; and the bill for
the relief of Daniel Renner and Nath. H.
Heath, were read a third time, passed, and
sent to the Senate for concurrence.

The house then resolved itself into a
committee of the whole on the bill for the
relief of Ebenezer L. Stevens and others.
This claim is of the date of 1785, and is
founded on an award of commissioners au-
thorized by resolutions of Congress, to ex-
amine the claims of Tench Francis, Com-
fort Sands and others, then late contrac-
tors for the moving army, and of Comfort
Sands & Co. then late contractors for the
post of West Point and its dependencies
for damages sustained by them, from the
late Superintendent of Finance having fail-
ed to make good the stipulated payments,
and from his having withdrawn the con-
tracts. The award was in 1790, reported
by the Auditor of the Treasury to be bind-
ing on the United States, to the amount of
33,675 dollars for the first company, and
6,621 dollars for the last mentioned com-
pany.

The committee rose, and obtained leave
to sit again.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 23.

Mr. Smith, of Maryland, from the com-
mittee of Ways and Means, who were
specially instructed to enquire into the ex-
pediency of allowing goods on which the
duty had been paid or secured, to be trans-
ported coastwise, to one or more districts
within the United States, without loss or
debenture, made a report against the ex-
pediency of this measure; which was or-
dered to lie on the table.

Mr. Smith also reported a bill to en-
crease the duty on cotton imported into
the United States, and to prohibit the al-
lowance of drawback on the exportation of
gunpowder; which was twice read.

Mr. Smith also reported a bill to sub-
-

side payment in certain cases, on account
of Treasury Notes which have been lost
or destroyed; which was twice read and
committed.

Mr. Poindexter reported, from the com-
mittee of Public Lands, a bill to extend, for
the term of twelve months, (the time allow-
ed to J. J. Dufour, and his associates, of
Vevay, Ind. for completing the payment
for the land purchased by them from the
United States.

On this bill arose a debate, which whol-
ly occupied the house until the usual hour
of adjournment; in the course of which,
the bill was so amended as to make the
extension for 6, instead of 12 months.

The question on ordering the bill to a
third reading, was, Yeas, 73, Nays, 67.

THURSDAY, DEC. 24.

On motion of Mr. B. Smith, the com-
mittee of Ways and Means were instruc-
ted to enquire into the expediency of au-
thorising, by law, the Commissioner of the
Revenue to appoint an Agent in each of
the counties of the several states, to re-
ceive the tax due thereon to the general
government, on lands which are or may
be sold for the nonpayment of the said
tax.

On motion of Mr. Pleasants, the naval
committee were instructed to enquire in-
to the propriety of authorising, by law,
the purchase of the timber, particularly
live oak, necessary for building twenty
sloops or other small vessels of war.

On motion of Mr. Lincoln, the commit-
tee on Indian Affairs were instructed to
enquire into the expediency of providing,
by law, that it be the duty of the sever-
al public agents employed by the U. States
to transact business with the Indian tribes
to obtain all the information in their pow-
er relative to the population, manners and
customs, history, languages, or any thing
peculiar to said tribes, and report the
same annually to the Secretary of War.

The bill to authorize the payment, in
certain cases, on account of Treasury
Notes which have been lost or destroyed,
and the bill authorizing the election of a
Delegate from the Michigan territory to
the Congress of the United States, and ex-
tending the right of suffrage to the citi-
zens of the said territory, were read a
third time, passed and sent to the Senate.

The resolution from the Senate, direct-
ing a survey of certain parts of the coast
of North Carolina, was read a third time
and passed.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNI-
TED STATES.

WHEREAS, by an act of Congress,
passed on the 17th of February, 1818
entitled "an act making provision for the
establishment of additional Land Offices in
the Territory of Missouri," the President of
the United States is authorized to direct the
public lands which have been surveyed in the
said territory, to be offered for sale.

Therefore, I JAMES MONROE, Presi-
dent of the United States, do hereby declare
and make known, that public sales for the
disposal (agreeably to law) of certain lands
in the territory of Missouri, shall be held as
follows, viz At St. Louis, in the said Ter-
ritory, on the first Monday in August, Oc-
tober, December, February and April, next,
and three weeks after each of the said days
for the sale of lands in the district of St. Lou-
is. Thirty townships shall be offered at each
sale, commencing with the most eastern
ranges west of the fifth principal meridian
line, and proceeding westerly.

At the Seat of Justice for Howard County,
in the said Territory, on the first Monday in
September and November next, and three
weeks after each of the said days, for the
sale of lands in the land district of Howard
County, Thirty townships shall be offered at
each sale: The first to be in a square form,
and to include the seat of justice of the said
county, as nearly in the centre as the situa-
tion of the surveys will admit, and the second
immediately east of the first, and in the
same form; excepting from sale in each
district, the lands which have been or may
be received by law for other purposes.

Given under my hand, at the City of
Washington, the thirtieth day of
April, one thousand eight hundred
and eighteen.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President,

JOSIAH MEIGS,

Commissioner of the General Land Office.

1 April—156

BLANKS,

Of various kinds for sale
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